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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

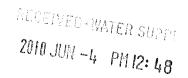
mooreville - Richmond water assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

041000/- 0410007- 0410032- 0410039 List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: <u>06/10/</u>
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Lee County coulier
	Date Published: <u>66/10/</u> 10
4	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: 06/10/10 water office
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www
CERT	IFICATION
system and co	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true trick and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by assissippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Dar	ild Foust-monager Ob-25-10 Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date
[Vame/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Cackson, MS 39215 France: 601-576-7518



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mooreville Richmond Water Association PWS#: 0410001, 0410007, 0410032 & 0410039 May 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mooreville Richmond Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Faust ay 662.844.0311. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third / Thursday of the month at 5:30 PM at the M-R-W-A office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #:	041000	1	T	EST RESULT	ΓS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contami	inants						
10. Barium	N	2009	.093	.089093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2009	.153	.116153	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-	Product	ts					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.45	.8 – 1.45	ppm 0	MRDL =	4 Water	additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Violatior Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDI	Measure -ment	MCL	G MC	L	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contan	ninants							
10. Barium	N	2009	.105	.098105	ppm	**************************************	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1.7	.9 – 1.7	ppb	1	00	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	.3	0	ppm		1.3 AL=	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	Z	2009	.127	.102 – 1.27	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	1	0	ppb		0 AL	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-Pı	roducts							
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2009	2.55 N	lo Range pi	bb	0	80		-product of drinking water lorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	1.33 .8	38 – 1.33 pj	om	0	MRDL = 4		ater additive used to control crobes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	-ment			
Inorganic	Contami	inants						
10. Barium	N	2009	.096	.084096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	2	.9 - 2ge	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	N	2009	48.5	16.8 – 48.5	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

16. Fluoride	N	2009	.101	No Range	ppm	4	2	4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfect	tion By-	Products	S					
Chlorine	N	2009	1.43	1.07 – 1.43	ppm	0 MRI		Nater additive used to control nicrobes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	November	Positive	3	NA	0	coliform	presence of Naturally present in the environment of monthly samples
Inorganic (Contami	inants						
10. Barium	N	2009	.096	.088096	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1.6	1.2 – 1.6	ppb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	2009	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.124	.1124	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pro	oducts						
Chlorine	N 20	009 1.	33 .93	3 – 1.33 ppm		0 MRI	1	/ater additive used to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However on system # 0410039 we violated a drinking water standard. We took 3 samples in November of 2009 that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Mooreville Richmond Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We just completed installing a 100,000 gallon tank and two 250 gpm wells. We also are in the process of installing radio-read meters. This will speed up the reading process and eliminate any miss-read meters. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF

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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report MOOREVILLE RICHMOND WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS #: 041001, 0410007, 0410032 & 0410039 May 2010

We're very pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Eutaw Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mooreville Richmond Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Faust at (662) 844-0311. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend one of our regular meetings held on the third Thursday of the month at 5:30 p.m. at

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of Inal or punderground, it discovers naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of minals or from human activity; mirobial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff; industries processes and some storm-water runoff; industries processes and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminators in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Bestidual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant level - The highest level of a disinfe

health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). Theevel of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health.

MRDLGs do not reflect the benifits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a dis-

infectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm): or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb): or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Conteminent	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Leval Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barlum	N	2009	.093	.089093	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milts; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.04	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
18. Fluoride	N	2009	163	.116153	ppm	1	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes alrong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Load	Z.	2008*	2	0	PP b	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oaucis			\$200 m			additive used to control migropes

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13. Chromium	l N	2009					'	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal raffine expelon of natural deposits Discharge from steel and and
14. Copper	N N	2009	1.7	9-17	PPb	100		Discharge from steel and pr
groode			1700	١	ppm	1.3	0.00	Corresion of household plur systems; erosion of natural
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78500F				.084096	ppm '	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinerie erosion of natural deposits
Chromlum Copper	N	2009	2	.9 - 2ge	ppb	100	100	erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and out
Copper	7	2008*	.3	0	PPm	1.3	AL-1.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural depos Corrosion of household plumb
Cyanide	N	2009	48.5	9346131466				deposits leaching from
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Intesting samples, prior to the and of the compilance pariod.

If present, clevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking, I you are connected about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hothics or at hur playwe epa good/safewater/lead. The Mississippl State Department of Health Public Heath Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact (601)376-7382 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain all easts small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Brown formation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Brown formation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoere organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infoctions. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidum and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Mooreville Richmond Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every usp. We just completed installing a 100,000 gallon tank and two 250 gpm wells, We also are in the process of installing radio-read meters. This will speed up the reading process and eliminate any miss-read meters. We ask that all customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



Invoice

Bill To	
MOOREVILLE-RICHMOND WATER ASSOCIATION 751 HIGHWAY 371 MOOREVILLE, MS 38857	

Date	Invoice #
6/10/2010	92208

Terms

Due on receipt

Description	Rate	Rep	Order No.	Amount
JUNE 10 - 4 COL X 21.5" - WATER REPORT	473.00	JIM C		473.00
· ·				
			Total	\$473.00